Use of LPG as Fuel for Automobiles

800. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :
SHRI VIJAY PATEL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to allow the use of environment friendly liquified petroleum gas as a motor vehicle fuel;

(b) if so, whether the Modalities including price of the LPG fuel have been finalised;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Actual use of LPG as a fuel in motor vehicle can commence after the necessary amendments to the relevant Acts/Rules/Control Orders are notified which are under progress. The price of LPG to be used as fuel in motor vehicle will be normal market determined price.

LNG Schemes in Kerala

801. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any schemes to provide more quantity of liquified natural gas to Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of existing schemes of LNG in Kerala;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala or any Public Sector Undertaking or ONGC has submitted any schemes to the Union Government in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

(f) whether fields for tapping LNG have been identified in Kerala; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) LNG is currently not available in the country as there are no import facilities available. Government has approved the development of facilities for the import and utilisation of LNG and formation of a Joint Venture Company with equity participation upto 50% from GAIL, ONGC, IOC & BPCL. The Joint Venture Company is exploring the possibility of setting up an LNG Terminal at Cochin.

(d) and (e) The Govt. of Kerala and the Ministry of Power have had discussions with GAIL and NTPC for import of LNG. The Govt. of Kerala has offered assistance in making available the land required.

(f) and (g) LNG has to be imported from foreign countries and is not available within the country.

Cauvery Water Dispute

802. SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that certain political parties in Karnataka recently demonstrated to prevent implementation of the draft notification floated by the Centre on Cauvery river water dispute as it favoured Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) and (b) On the request of Government of Tamil Nadu in July 1986 and the directions of the Supreme Court in May 1990, the Central Government constituted a Tribunal for adjudication of the Cauvery Water Disputes among the party-States, namely, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Union Territory of Pondicherry, in accordance with Section 4 of the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956 on 2nd June, 1990. The Tribunal considered the application of Government ot Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry for interim relief as per directions of the Supreme Court and passed an order on 25th June, 1991. According to the order, the Tribunal directed the State of Karnataka to ensure that 205 TMC of water is available in Tamil Nadu's Mettur Reservoir in a year from June to May with monthly and weekly stipulations. 6 TMC of water for the Karaikal region of the Union Territory of Pondicherry is to be delivered by the State of Tamil Nadu in a regulated manner. Further, the State of Karnataka is not to increase its area under irrigation by the waters of river Cauvery beyond the existing 11.2 lakh acres. The order of the Tribunal was published in the Official Gazette on 10.12.1991 as per advice given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in a Presidential reference and the order of the Tribunal became binding on the party-States. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been complaining of non-compliance of